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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 16,444. 號四十四百四千大萬一第 日七初月二十年二統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1911. 六拜禮 號七月正年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a1351]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1364]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1206]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT"
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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a45]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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[a215] THE MANAGER

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, January 5th, at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. H. Hickling, ALEXANDER KEITH TAYLOR, Sergeant of the Hongkong Police, second son of James Taylor, East Thurdston, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to AGNES MARY, eldest daughter of Andrew WATT, farmer, Little Elrick, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 7TH, 1911.

From the end of 1910 the Government of Hongkong, ceased to be responsible for the British Postal Agencies in the Treaty ports of China, these offices having been taken over by the Imperial Government. We have not heard that the Imperial Post Office has taken any steps to reduce the loss from the working of these Agencies, which has in the past few years been borne by the Treasury of Hongkong, but we note in one of the leading commercial organs that some pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government to make a concession which can only add to the loss. The demand is for a British postal agency to be established at Peking. Among the reasons offered in support of the demand are the following: In the first place the French, Germans, Japanese and Russians have Post Offices in the Chinese Capital, and Great Britain has not. The German Post office sends letters from Peking to Germany at the home (inland German rate), about equivalent to one penny, while letters for Great Britain or the Colonies have to be

taken either to the Chinese Post Office or to the foreign agencies and have to pay the 2½d. rate. But the want of a post office is comparatively "only a minor grievance." The time taken for a letter to get from London to Peking is 13 days, but for some extraordinary reason the mail bags for Peking are dropped at Tientsin—to the British Post Office there and two or three days elapse before they are delivered in the capital. That seems inexcusable, and had the attention of the Postmaster-General in Hongkong been drawn to this delay while the Tientsin Agency was under his control, he would surely have taken the necessary steps to obviate a delay for which there can be no justification whatever. It does not seem to have been an isolated circumstance, but a general practice, for a correspondent writes: "For instance, the express train from Europe reaches here at 2.30 p.m. on Sundays, but we don't get our letters until Wednesday, whereas the Berlin letters are delivered on Sunday afternoon." This is the most serious part of the grievance, and ought to be at once rectified, but as to the other complaint, while we can quite

appreciate the argument that British residents ought to receive postal facilities, equal to those enjoyed by other nationalities it can hardly be said, we think, that British business interests are "especially hard hit" by the fact that its cost 2½d to send a letter to England from Peking, while a letter can be sent through the German Post Office to any part of Germany for the equivalent of a penny for the British mail from Peking cannot be a large one, and probably contains few business packets. However, it now rests with the Imperial Government to make any changes they may wish in the postal arrangements for Peking, and since a Foreign Office bag is regularly taken from the Legation to the British Post Office at Tientsin, the Postmaster General might very well consider a suggestion that the general post from Peking could be managed by the Legation guard, which a correspondent says would be "only too glad to detail a non-commissioned officer to manage a sub-post office at a small remuneration." Occasion has been taken, we note, to draw attention also to "the exasperating via Siberia question." All the other Post Offices in Peking, it is pointed out, send letters via Siberia, unless they are specially marked via Suez. The reverse is the British practice everywhere in China, including Hongkong, as well as at Home, and the reason is that the British Government is tied to a contract for conveying mails by "the antiquated Suez route"; and, moreover, the Siberian route is the most expensive for mail carriage. That, in fact, accounts for the loss incurred in recent years in maintaining the British Postal Agencies at the Treaty ports. The Imperial Treasury is better able to bear that loss than the Treasury of Hongkong, and should be impressed by the representations from the northern ports at least regarding the absurdity of sending mail not marked "via Siberia" by the Suez route, taking about six weeks to or from Peking, whereas by the railway route across Siberia a letter would reach its destination in thirteen days. The only defence of this arrangement is, as we have said, the greater cost of sending via Siberia, but now that the Imperial Government have taken over the Postal Agencies, it can surely be expected that this stupid rule will be waived, in the northern ports at least.

The Elks of Manila have this week opened their new lodge.

The Hongkong Volunteers have decided to hold their annual ball at an early date not yet fixed.

At the Magistracy yesterday six chair coolies were each fined \$4 for creating an obstruction at the Hongkong Hotel.

We are desired to state that the invitations issued for Musical Practices at Government House on Fridays in December are intended to apply to Fridays in January as well.

Two Chinese were at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four hours in the stocks for stealing clothing and jewellery from a house at Aberdeen.

A Chinese rent collector, arrested on a charge of embezzling the sum of \$10,000 between the 1st December and 4th January, was brought before Mr. E. B. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday and remanded.

A contribution of \$5,000, U. S. currency, a donation from the American Red Cross Society, was last Saturday handed over to the American Consulate-General of Shanghai to Mr. S. K. Suzuki, Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Treasurer of the Famine Relief Fund. The money was forwarded by Mr. Knox, the American Secretary of State, to the American Minister of Peking and remitted by telegraph to Shanghai. When converted into local currency it amounted to Teels 8,256.

As this issue was going to press the Fire Brigades were summoned to an outbreak of fire at No. 6, Des Voeux Road. At 4.00 a.m. the fire was practically extinguished. The occupants were able to escape.

A large posse of police turned out in multi on Thursday for the marriage of Police Sergeant Taylor to Miss Agnes Mary Watt, of Little Elrick, Aberdeen, which event was solemnized at the Union Church. Sergeant James John Watt gave the bride away; and Miss B. Robertson, daughter of Inspector Robertson, and Miss Amy Watt, sister of Detective-Sergeant Watt, were the bridesmaids, while Mr. E. C. Watt, brother of the bride, was best man. By special permission of the Captain Superintendent, No. 8 Police Station was used for a dance and supper in the evening when about sixty guests were present. Mr. E. McEwen piped the bride and groom into supper, the usual toasts were proposed and honoured, and dancing continued until the wee sma' hours.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO LADY MAY.

In view of Lady May's long residence in the Colony, and of the personal interest which she has always taken in all that relates to its welfare, it is proposed to present to her, prior to her departure on the 21st inst., some suitable token of the respect and esteem in which she is held by the whole community. The necessary consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been obtained, and a committee of ladies has been formed.

Contributions which, at Lady May's request, are limited to one dollar, should be sent in as soon as possible to Mr. P. S. Jameson of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, who have kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurers. An alphabetical list of contributors will accompany the gift.

THE FORTHCOMING VISIT OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Mr. C. E. Peavie, as Hon. Secretary of the Committee appointed to consider the arrangements to be made for the reception of H. I. H. the Crown Prince of Germany, sends us the following as the correct list of members of the Committee:—

Sir Francis Pigott, Chairman; Mr. F. H. Armstrong, The Hon. Mr. P. J. Baddeley, Mr. G. Balloch, Mr. A. Pecker, The Hon. Sir O. P. Chater, C.M.G.; Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. G. Engel, Mr. G. Friesland, Mr. R. Fahrman, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, Mr. C. G. Gok, Mr. T. F. Hough, The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.; Mr. E. Kell, The Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. S. A. Levy, Mr. R. Lomax, Mr. F. Lieb, Mr. Lee Chu Pak, Sir H. N. Mody, Mr. G. H. Medhurst, The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. E. Ormiston, The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. N. J. Stubb, The Hon. Mr. M. Stewart, Mr. H. Stubb, Capt. B. R. H. Taylor, Dr. E. A. Voronoff, The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.; C. E. H. Beavie, Hon. Secretary.

PROPOSED STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO THE EAST.

Mr. C. C. Walton, of Grand Mere, Quebec, is asking the Dominion Government to subsidise a proposed steamship service between Eastern ports in Canada and Hongkong, via the Suez Canal. Mr. Walton requires a gradually decreasing subsidy for as long as 30 years; in view of which we are not surprised to find the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is always ready to support reasonable proposals of this kind, expressing the opinion "that it is scarcely probable the Government will favour his suit."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SIBERIAN MAIL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Friday noon.
DEAR SIR,—Can you not impress on the Post Office the importance to the business community of the Colony of regularity in the delivery of the Siberian mail when the shipping facilities at Shanghai admit of it?

We have been accustomed, in English mail week, to expect a Siberian mail by the P. and O. steamer coming down from Shanghai. As that steamer invariably comes in early on Friday, the community gets an opportunity of returning replies to their home letters by the Siberian mail regularly dispatched from here on Saturday.

This morning the *Devgaha* arrived without a Siberian mail, which appears to have been dispatched from Shanghai on board the *Monteagle*, which I gather left the northern port in advance of the *Dananka*, but according to the latest shipping information in your paper is not expected to arrive here until 6 p.m. to-day!

If the Shanghai Post Office is not familiar with the steaming qualities of the respective ships surely they might take the trouble to inquire at the shipping offices of the port as to the probable time of arrival of each ship when there is a choice of vessels.

I would make a present of this suggestion to the Shanghai Post Office, and if they would only act on it, I can safely say, on behalf of the whole community of Hongkong, that we would be extremely grateful. At present we are

DISAPPOINTED.

[Another communication of similar purport has reached us, and we commend the matter to the attention of the postal authorities. We may, however, mention that although the *Monteagle* was announced as being due at 6 p.m. yesterday, she arrived in the harbour about 4.40 o'clock and the mail was delivered between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon.—Ed.]

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Messages Copyright Ordinance 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

RESIGNATION OF TANG SHAO YI ACCEPTED.

A SHUFFLING OF PORTFOLIOS.

PEKING, January 6th.

An Imperial Edict has been issued intimating that the Throne accepts the resignation of Tang Shao Yi, owing to continued ill health.

Sheng Kung Pao has been promoted to Acting President of the Yuchuanpu (Board of Communications). Lord Li Ching Fong (who has just completed his term as Minister to Great Britain) is appointed Acting Senior Vice-President, replacing Shen Yun Pei, who has been transferred to the Board of Appointments. Wu Yu Sheng, formerly an Acting Grand Councillor, succeeds Sheng Kung Pao as Vice-President of the Yuchuanpu.

[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

PILLAGING BY BEDOUINS.

LONDON, January 6th.

The Bedouins have pillaged the bazaar at Basra.

ANOTHER TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, January 6th.

The Turkish Government is negotiating with Paris financiers for a fresh loan of two and a half millions.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 6th.

The death is announced of the Emir of Bokhara.

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY BONDS.

LONDON, January 6th.

The South Manchurian Railway Loan is closed. It is over-subscribed.

MADAME CALVE'S CONCERT.

An event in the musical life of Hongkong has come to an end by the second and final appearance of Madame Calvé, and the impression created by the Diva is not likely to be soon forgotten. Her last night here was not as numerous as on Wednesday, but they were just as enthusiastic. The charm of her sweet voice held the audience in a spell until it was realised she had left the stage, and then a unanimous outburst of applause, sincere as it was prolonged, was followed by the inevitable encore. The physical pleasure, and the psychological effect of such a voice can scarcely be put into words. It thrills, and charms, and delights, and uplifts. It etherealises for the moment, but its effect is more lasting. To hear her is one of the rare experiences of life, and those who have not done so ought to be conscious of regret. Her first appearance last night was in the "Jewel Song" from Faust, and the exquisite rendering produced a demand for an encore, which, to the delight of all, was granted. The extraordinary compass of her voice was heard in the "Aria" from *Alceste*, another recall being responded to. M. Pintel was greatly appreciated in his several performances, the favourite being the dainty Gavotte by Gluck-Brahms. Signor Gaspari surprised and delighted everybody with the beautiful quality of his fine tenor voice, and he also had to respond to several recalls. The feature of the evening was the scenes from "Cavalleria Rusticana," presented by Madame Calvé and Signor Gaspari. Dramatic interpretation added to the effect of the powerful singing, and the curtain dropped amid a remarkable expression of popular appreciation and enthusiasm.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 11.05 a.m.—The barometer has fallen very rapidly in N.E. Japan, and risen quickly over W. Japan.

The pressure, which deepened considerably during its passage across the Sea of Japan, lies now off Southern Hokkaido.

The anti-cyclonic area lying to the North of the Yangtze valley, and pressure has increased moderately on the China coast.

Very strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 1.7, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

(N.E. and E. winds, strong; fair, cloudy.)

Formosa Channel ... N.E. and strong to a gale.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Liancocks ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

A MEGAPHONE INCIDENT.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. W. Kow, engineer, appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood to answer a summons at the instance of Choy Wu Shi charging him with using abusive and threatening language and also with inciting his dogs to chase her goats. Mr. Reader Harris appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. A. H. G. Jackson represented the defendant.

Mr. Harris stated that Choy Wu Shi was the owner of a large estate at Castle Peak and on frequent occasions people landed there and shot over the land. On Saturday, December 17th, defendant landed from a motor boat and went on complainant's ground. There might have been others with him, but he was the only one seen on complainant's land. Complainant's attention was called to his presence by the fact that his dog chased half a dozen of her goats, and they had evidence that he set his dog to chase the goats. She sent down her Indian watchman to remonstrate with him, and to tell him to shoot somewhere else. Defendant told him to tell Mr. Choy to come down, but the latter did not come down, and the incident ended there. Next day, late in the evening, defendant with two or three other people landed from a motor boat, but before he came ashore he shouted through a megaphone very abusive words addressed to Mr. Choy. Then he landed, and complainant would state that she saw him urge his dog to chase the goats. She shouted to a man to stop them, but he did not succeed, and they ran off. Three of the goats were recovered, but two were still missing. His client wrote to Mr. Kow asking him to apologise and to give an undertaking that it should not occur again, but no answer was obtained and proceedings were taken.

Choy Wu Shi said that on Sunday, 18th December, after five o'clock, on her way from the vegetable garden she heard a motor boat coming into the bay, and shortly afterwards she heard someone use abusive language through a megaphone. She met a man who told her some body was addressing abusive language to her husband, and afterwards she saw some people land from the boat. Defendant was among the number. The party came up to complainant's boundary and frightened her goats. Defendant urged his dog to chase the goats. The goats fled to the village, and she shouted to a man to stop the goats for her. Three of the goats were recovered, but two were still missing.

Cross-examined—She did not know defendant before, and he was very far away when she saw him through the glasses. She saw him through the glasses pointing his dog to the goats. He was carrying a gun. There were other people some distance off. The defendant's name was given to her by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

Were you frightened the defendant would do you any injury?—He told my Indian watchman he would kill his employer. I don't know which employer he meant.

Do you mean to tell us you took in all this detail—gun, mousetraps, coat but not trousers—through a telescope?—Yes.

You don't produce the telescope?—No, one man can't carry it.

It was fairly dark?—When he was about to go on his boat it was dark.

Was it dark at six o'clock?—I had no mind to prosecute him then and did not look at the time.

What induced you to change your mind?—I saw Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who said he knew Mr. Kow.

You are not married to Mr. Choy Yu? His Worship—That does not matter here.

By the Court—Did you speak to defendant that day?—No.

Mr. Harold Seth, called by complainant, said he was with defendant on the occasion in question.

Did anybody on board shout through a megaphone?—They possibly did.

Did the defendant shout through a megaphone?—I can't remember.

What were the things shouted through the megaphone? Pleasant addresses to the fishes in the bay?—Fishes in the bay don't talk. I shouted myself. I called for a sump.

Was that the only kind of shouting?—I can't remember.

Did you hear any words addressed to Mr. Choy?—No.

Did you hear his name used?—I can't remember.

Was it possible that words would be used on board that you did not hear?—Yes, if I was not paying attention to them.

Was there any quarrel between your party and the Choy family?—So far as I know there has always been a quarrel.

What was the quarrel?—On Saturday the watchman ordered us off the ground.

What was the trouble on Sunday?—There was no trouble at all.

Everything passed off quietly?—Yes.

When your party landed did your dogs chase the goats?—No.

Did you see any goats chased?—I never saw any goats.

Cross-examined—The party landed at the bay on Sunday at his wish. He was a friend of both parties. He would not be surprised to find the dogs chasing the goats. Had defendant urged his dogs to chase the goats he would have heard something.

A temple keeper spoke to hearing abusive language coming from the sea. He did not know who used it.

A storekeeper deposed to being called by the complainant to stop the goats, but they were too fast for him. He saw that there were dogs after them.

This closed the case for the complainant. Defendant went into the witness-box.

His Worship—Did you on the evening of the 19th December use any abusive language from your motor boat at Castle Peak Bay?—I did not.

Did you land on that evening with your dogs?—I did. The dogs are my brother's.

How many?—Four.

Did you incite them on to any goats?—I did not. I never saw any goats.

Did the dogs get out of hand?—No, they are well trained dogs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris: Did your dogs at any time on Saturday or Sunday chase any goats?—No.

Why did the watchman come down and order you away?—He told me to go away as it was his master's land.

There was no other reason why the watchman should tell you to go away?—No, except that I told Choy Yee, whom I met five minutes before, to carry his gun properly. He was carrying it in a very careless manner.

Is there a megaphone on your boat?—Yes. Was it used?—Yes.

By whom?—By myself.

What for?—To call a sump.

Was that the only time it was used?—Yes.

What motive do you think Mr. Choy has in making up this story?—I don't know.

All this story about the goats being chased is a fabrication?—It is purely a lie.

His Worship—The summons is dismissed. I think you acted rightly and properly.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. E. R. Hallifax the hearing of the charge of conspiracy to murder preferred against three Chinese, one of whom belongs to a well-known local family, was continued. The names of the defendants are Wong Tse Kin, Mak U Chiu and Chin Cham.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendants.

Chief Chinese Detective An Hang deposed to first seeing certain letters, produced, on December 9th at the Central Police Station. With them he received certain information, in consequence of which he sent two Chinese constables to 42, China Road. Two days later the man who handed him the previous letters, Mak Yan, gave him certain other papers, which he handed to Mr. Hanson. On December 14th witness accompanied Mr. Hanson and three detectives to 32, Elgin Street. When witness entered he found a chop in the drawer of a table in the sitting-room on the second floor.

In cross-examination, witness said he did not find a larger chop bearing the same characters.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Gardiner said he did not wish to call any evidence if his Worship was satisfied that there was a *prima facie* case made out.

His Worship adjourned the hearing until Monday afternoon, when he will make known his decision.

A fresh development occurred when two more Chinese—Chin Chiu and Chin Kai—were placed before his Worship on a charge of intimidating the principal witness in the previous case by paying him money to leave the Colony. The defendants were remanded for a week.

YACHTING.

B.H.Y.C.

The 5th Club Races will be sailed to-day. THE HANDICAP CLASSES.

Starts at 2.30 p.m.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (star.)

Kowloon Rock (star.) Channel Rock (star.)

The probable starters are as follows:

Name	Owner	Marks to date
Dione, Sir Henry May	...	36
Erie, Commodore Byron R.N.	...	17
Erie, Mr. A. Denon	...	21
Kathleen, Officers R.E.	...	26
Mr. Messrs. Irving and Alabaster	...	5
Colleen, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	...	9
Ayasha, Capt. Loring	...	18
Ada, Col. Chapman	...	11
Albion, Mr. Cheesman	...	2

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Starts at 2.40 p.m.

Course:—Channel Rocks (port) Cust Rocks

Buoy (port) Kowloon Rock (star.) Channel Rocks (star.)

The probable starters are:—

Name	Owner	Marks to date
Haleyon, Mr. Rouse	...	23
Beulah, Mr. H. W. Bird	...	11½
Alannah, Mr. Sutherland	...	10
Alice, Mr. Jameson	...	9½
Daphne, Officers R.E.	...	3

On Sunday, the 8th inst., the 3rd Cruiser Race will be sailed, starting at 10 a.m., over the following course:—

From pier on South side of Stonecutters Island, leaving Green Island on port hand

outwards, Lamma Island (star.). The following boats will probably compete:—

Name	Owner	Marks to date
Dalveen, Hon. Mr. H. Keswick	...	5
Miranda, Mr. Bruton	...	7
Sage, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	...	10
Tern, Officers H.M.S. Tamar	...	7
Dor		

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, January 6th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE).

A WEEK'S ADJOURNMENT.

H. Price & Co., Ltd., sued R. H. Whittaker claiming \$445.15.

Mr. F. C. Barlow, for the defendant, asked his Lordship to allow the case to stand over for a week.

Mr. A. Jackson, for the plaintiff, objected to the adjournment as there was no defence.

Defendant had agreed to pay \$150, and asked for time to pay the balance.

Mr. Barlow—I want the usual week. This is the first hearing.

His Lordship—The practice is to give a week.

Mr. Jackson—Your Lordship will take the case next Friday?

His Lordship—Yes.

BOOKS PRODUCED.

The action brought by Cheung Fung against Lam Kan and others to recover \$20 was again mentioned.

Mr. Jackson, for the defendant, said he previously got an order for inspection, but the book produced by the plaintiff was not the one he wanted.

He asked plaintiff to produce the proper book, but he had not been near him since.

Plaintiff was called, and his Lordship asked him why he did not produce the proper book.

Plaintiff—It is the right book.

His Lordship—No, it was the wrong book.

(To Mr. Jackson)—Have you told him the books you wanted?

Mr. Jackson—Yes, he knows the books I want.

His Lordship (to plaintiff)—Where is the other book?

Plaintiff produced the book, it was handed over to the solicitor, and the case was adjourned.

DEFENCE NOT PREPARED.

Action was brought by the Tsui Yin Len against Cheung Sui Ha to recover \$422.20.

Mr. Davidson (for plaintiff)—I don't know whether my friend proposes to defend this case or not.

Mr. Crowther Smith—Yes, I do, my Lord.

His Lordship—What is your defence?

Mr. Smith—I am not in a position to tell your Lordship that.

His Lordship—I must ask you to, or take the case at once.

Mr. Smith—I am not in a position yet.

His Lordship—Why? The case has been adjourned for a week.

Mr. Smith—My instructions are there is a defence.

His Lordship—What is it?

Mr. Smith—I don't know exactly what it is.

His Lordship—I think it had better be adjourned for a week.

Mr. Davidson—It was adjourned for a week last Friday. My friend is playing fast and loose with the Court.

Mr. Smith—Nothing of the kind.

His Lordship—I think I will take the case this morning.

Mr. Smith—It is impossible for me to proceed.

His Lordship—The case is adjourned for a week.

A GOOD DEFENCE.

Miss Clara Blanche was sued by J. C. Moosa for the recovery of \$50.30.

Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, for the defendant, asked for a week's adjournment.

His Lordship—Is there any defence?

Mr. Dixon—Yes, a very good defence. Meantime I want my friend to file particulars with dates of his claim.

Mr. Gardiner, for the plaintiff, said he had furnished his friend with particulars.

Mr. Dixon—I have had particulars, but they were incorrect. I want my friend to file in Court particulars with dates, otherwise I must ask for pleadings.

Mr. Gardiner—I will give my friend particulars of the amount.

Mr. Dixon—With dates?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes.

Mr. Dixon—You had better file them in Court.

Mr. Gardiner—It is not usual.

Mr. Dixon—I think it better in this case.

His Lordship—Why?

Mr. Dixon—I have already had two lists of particulars which contradict each other, so I want to pin my friend down.

His Lordship—He wants to pin you down, Mr. Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner—Very well, my Lord.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Mr. Hinds mentioned an action in which both the plaintiff and defendant were on the steamer *Eastern*, which would arrive in Hongkong on February 17th, and if the action could be tried on that date it would suit all parties.

His Lordship—The 17th is—

Mr. Hinds—The 17th is—

Mr. Hinds—Friday afternoon.

Mr. Hinds—It is the off-day.

His Lordship—I will take it on Friday at 11, and we can go on on Saturday morning at 10.30.

Mr. Sheaton—May I ask your Lordship for some direction about the general list of cases. Some of them have been standing over for four months.

His Lordship—I cannot help it.

Mr. Sheaton—But your Lordship is fixing dates for other cases.

His Lordship—This is a steamer case.

Mr. Sheaton—Perhaps your Lordship will let us know. It is rather difficult for my clients.

His Lordship—Yes, I know, and we are near the Chinese new year.

Mr. Sheaton—Do I understand your Lordship will not fix the cases on the general list?

His Lordship—Not yet. You can apply next week.

DEPUTY OFFICIAL RECEIVER APPEARS.

The case was mentioned in which Bagwan Singh sued Lai Yeung and Ki Yeung to recover \$149.60 due on promissory notes.

Mr. Gardiner said the case was adjourned last Friday for the purpose of serving the second defendant. So far he had not been served, and the case against him was adjourned sine die.

His Lordship—What are you going to do in this?

Mr. Gardiner—I cannot do anything.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Deputy Official Receiver)—I have to ask leave to appear for the first defendant, and I would ask your Lordship for a stay of execution in motion 1716.

Mr. Gardiner—Judgment has been obtained, and my friend will have to state good grounds why execution should be stayed.

Mr. Fletcher—I think, my Lord, execution was obtained more or less by misrepresentation in a former action.

His Lordship—You want a stay of execution so that he should come here as a witness?

Mr. Fletcher—Yes.

His Lordship—He is absolutely protected, coming, going and remaining here. If he was arrested I would discharge him immediately.

Mr. Fletcher—I require him both as a witness for myself and to defend himself. The matter is rather complicated. Four actions have been instituted for this money lent, and plaintiff purposes to institute probably three more. I think I can show good cause why all those four actions should be combined in one.

Mr. Gardiner—Judgments have been obtained, and my friend will have to apply to set those judgments aside.

Mr. Fletcher—That is what I intend to do.

Mr. Gardiner—He is out of time to do that.

The judgments were obtained four months ago. The hearing was adjourned.

LOCAL SPORT.

FIXTURES AT A GLANCE.

League Cricket.

R.E. v. Kowloon	Military Ground.
Police v. Civil Service	Police Ground, 2 p.m.
H.K.C.C. v. K.O.Y.L.I.	Club Ground, 1.45 p.m.
Craigengower v. Ramanath	C.C.C. Ground, 2 p.m.

TRANS.

R.M. and Department: Colonel Staupole, Lt. Col. Sir J. Fyler, Major Taylor, Capt. Addison, Capt. Bell, Lieut. Williams, Rev. Foster Pegg, Corps. Tavernier, McGregor, Campion and Orman.

Kowloon: J. P. Robinson, A. R. F. Read, Lt. E. H. J. Houghton, F. Sutton, J. H. Mead, W. L. Weaver, F. J. de Roma, A. O. Brown, L. E. Brett, Lt. G. G. Richardson, W. Curwen, Reserve—W. T. Elton.

Civil Service: H. T. Jackson (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, H. R. Phillips, W. E. Dixon, G. Bullock, J. McEwen, F. J. Liv, A. G. Pile, F. Dallas, H. Ellis and F. Bacon. Reserve—A. H. Cox, E. W. Dawson and A. M. Thornhill.

H.K.C.C. "A": Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, A. A. Claxton, H. Hancock, R. Hancock, G. A. Hastings, P. Jacobs, H. E. Makin, Rev. S. W. Payne, T. E. Pearce and R. P. Thurefield.

Craigengower: L. E. Lammert, H. H. Taylor, J. D. Norris, L. A. Ross, R. A. Carruth, J. V. Braga, E. L. Braga, P. Currie, C. J. Higginbotham, W. H. Vivesah and R. Bess.

H.K. CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Yorks...	7	4	1	2	100.00
R. E. v. Kowloon	4	3	1	—	55.55
Civil Service	4	3	1	—	50.00
T. Remnants	4	3	1	—	50.00
R.G.A.	5	2	3	—	33.33
Kowloon	7	2	1	4	28.55
Hongkong	7	2	2	3	28.55
Craigengower	5	1	1	3	20.00
H.K. Police	7	—	—	—	—

Other Cricket.

Naval Yard v. Civil Service "A."

League Football.

Naval Yard v. H.K.F.C.

THE BLAGOVESHCHENK INCIDENT.

The *Peking Daily News* gives the following (Chinese) version of the incident at Blagoveshchensk recently reported by our Peking correspondent:—

It appears that on the 14th of December a Russian officer with several soldiers crossed over from Blagoveshchensk into a Chinese town called Hei-Ho across the river. They seemed to be in a state of drunkenness. They entered a Chinese medicine shop, Chi Jen Tan, with drawn swords and damaged some of the property of the shop.

When they were being remonstrated with by the shopkeepers they fired their revolvers. When the police appeared to prevent them from their nefarious acts they paid no heed to their remonstrance, but on the contrary they wounded the police officers with swords. They were finally being escorted to the Prefect's Yamen to be handed over to the Russian authorities when the Russian officer who fired the revolver escaped and came back with two hundred mounted troops, who struck any person they encountered with their swords and carbines, causing serious damage to several shops on the street, including the Chamber of Commerce, and the Police Office.

They then surrounded the Prefect's Yamen, and injured the mounted police, interpreters, and so on. The Prefect tried to reason with them, but without avail. They finally rushed into the Yamen even as far as the Prefect's bed chamber, damaging windows, and furniture and looting arms, money and valuables.

The Prefect seeing the seriousness of the situation, went to the telegraph office and communicated to the Russian Commanding Officer what had happened. The Russian Chief of Police was sent over to disperse the mob, but some of the men remained on the ground in a drunken state without paying any attention to him. Another officer from the army was sent to appease them, but once more they refused to go away. When the Commanding Officer of the Russian army was once more appealed to, he sent another officer to take away the soldiers.

HONGKONG COLLAPSES.

THE STABILITY OF BUILDINGS IN THE COLONY.

[REPLY TO A RECENT SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

A careful perusal of the special article in the issue of the 22nd ultimo of the *Hongkong Daily Press* will doubtless have tended to leave those who are initiated in the art of the Design of Buildings, and the conditions prevalent in the carrying out of such designs with the kind of skilled labour available here, in a state of doubtfulness as to whether or not the mere fact of walking at all in some sections of the town is not fraught with a certain element of personal danger, where, in so many of the streets, the eye is confronted by elaborate arrangements of shoring and strutting, erected apparently in most cases with a view to the prevention of the buildings falling in across the street, which possibility seems to be suggested by their evidently unstable and disintegrated condition.

Now what are the manifest causes of this condition of affairs? Harking back to the enquiry which was instituted in the case of the Aberdeen Street collapse, there is only one manifest conclusion that can be arrived at, and that conclusion is, what is known as the "carcase" of the building was improperly constructed, and that other component portions of the building were, owing to this faulty construction, forced into important duty in the fabric, and that these members, from climatic and other local causes, became invalid.

The average native bricklayer or mason has only the most primitive if any idea at all of what is technically known as a "bond" in brick-work or masonry, a term which means the deposition of the bricks or stones in such a way that the loads to be sustained by them after the floors and other component portions of the building are completed will be distributed as equally as possible over the whole area, and not be concentrated on to points. In good educated construction this masonry or "carcase" of a building should stand intact, and, by means of a "bond," entirely independently of all the remainder of the fabric. This it almost invariably does, though all the perishable portions be removed as in the case of being gutted by fire. Such workmanship as this, however, is not to be had in the ordinary run of work in this part of the world, and the buildings which we see shored up from end to end are such as rely for their stability upon the combination and unity of strength of the woodwork and masonry. The one is not independent of the other as it should be, and as a convincing example of this truism, take the evidence of one of the expert officers of the Public Works Department in the case of Nos. 13 and 15, Aberdeen Street. What did the bulging of the party wall mean? It meant this combination of conditions: Faulty bond in the masonry, the failure from decay or other causes of the floor joists which had been known into active service at each floor level either as a lateral support or as a tie; and the inevitable complete failure of the structure. Where this kind of construction exists, it can be taken for granted such structures are dangerous and may at any moment fall without much warning.

Now as to the cost of building operations in Hongkong, take as a comparison the cost of such operations in London and for, say, a ten-mile radius. The cheapest building that will be passed by the local authorities is at the rate of sixpence per foot cube. That is for what is known as a "Jerry" building, the work which is usually done by that English pest known as the speculative builder. For moderately good building, ninepence per foot is reckoned. That is for cottage work or small residences. Under the jurisdiction of the County Council, one shilling per foot can be taken as about the minimum cost, and of course there is scarcely any limit to what could be expended in the main streets in the erection of first-class property.

Now in Hongkong it is possible to erect buildings of the sixpence per foot cube class for ten cents per foot cube, or even less, and so on in proportion, and these buildings appear to yield a return during their period of existence incomparably higher than similar property would at home.

The existence of such buildings in a Crown Colony is undeniably neither more nor less than a disgrace, and most assuredly must "each individual member of the community contribute his proportion towards paying" for the alteration of this state of affairs. Prices of the past must be entirely forgotten, and eliminated from the mind. The Colony has now entered upon an entirely new era; it is, of course, well, joined up with the West by railway, and let it not for a moment be thought that buildings of the future will still be the result of the labour of half-starved foreign creatures that must have been responsible, as workmen or craftsmen, and, figuratively speaking, for the sawing of the seeds whose harvest is now being reaped by another generation.

"No thought had they of ills to come," "No care beyond to-day," and small blame to them.

What curious teaching the drift of argument of your previous contributor would seem to pro, pound as to the position of the Building Authorities. Where indeed would be the limit of a community's privilege to build what they like or perform whatever idiosyncrasies they chose in matters of construction if there were no controlling Authority? The "junior" officers of the Public Works Department are usually carefully selected well-trained young men, and it is doubtful if the task they have to perform can be considered in any degree "a regular and pleasant occupation." It is equally difficult to discern wherein lay the pathos of the position of the "poor property owner," who

ends it "extremely vexatious and expensive" that he should be called upon to "demolish or repair effectually" property that is perhaps so unsafe that, after having passed the usual routine of investigation, and that a very careful one, is condemned as a "Dangerous Structure," and if suffered to remain would and must eventually cause loss of life, to say nothing of such places usually being disseminating grounds for the bacteria of plague and pestilence.

In sartorial parlance, it is the "stitch in time" that should be denied, for stitches in "shoddy" are said to be never a success, and are, as has been indeed proved, calculated to do more harm than good, and should be forbidden when proposed as remedial measures for buildings in a densely-populated district that are of the "shoddy" order.

The Public Health and Building Ordinance of 1903 is not in the least arbitrary to a mind that is not biased by ownership interest. The unjustly abused acting officers of the Public Works Department are men of great discretion, and if they can be said to err in its administration at all it is on the side of leniency. The time must come when the staff will have to be much augmented, for the present condition of affairs is only the beginning of things where these collapses are concerned. There are streets and streets of houses that should be condemned, and the Colony's law should be made to deal more stringently with defective structures. Building Ordinances are drawn up for public protection. As such they should be administered, and it is regrettable that there should be any doubt about the "policy of the Public Works Department to force the hand of property owners." In a Colony like Hongkong there should be no half measures possible when dealing either with undesirable hotel property, whether yielding a profitable rental or not, or for that matter structures of any kind that are dangerous from either a hygienic or stability point of view. The reasons are manifest and need not be dwelt upon.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

The meeting last night was addressed by Rev. H. O. Spink on the subject of "Families, Educational Institutions and the Young." The chair was taken by Mr. E. T. Williams. To-day is the last day of the week and the subjects for prayer "Jews and Home Missions" the latter including the Student Christian Union, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and kindred institutions. Rev. C. H. Hickling will address the meeting.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Meas. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 6th January state:—

The opening of the New Year has been marked by a somewhat more animated enquiry for local stocks, and rates in some instances have advanced; business however, continues much restricted, and there is little of importance to report upon. "Rubbers" have not been dealt in during the interval, and until the gradual "sagging away" of London values is arrested there can be but little hope of any revival in this section. Fine Hard Para Rubber last quoted at 52 1/2, is now quoted at 52 1/2 per lb., with 1000s. Standard plantation sheets at 6/6 per lb. The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 4 1/2 per cent, but the open market rate is again easier at 3 1/2 per cent. Bar Silver closes at 25 1/4 per oz. steady, and Sterling T.T. on London at 1/10 1/2. Shanghai T.T. is quoted at 7 1/2, and the Bank's buying rate for 4 days' bills at 7 1/4.

BANKS.—A small lot of Hongkong and Shanghai has been sold at \$995 and it is probable that further small parcels could be placed at the rate, but at \$900 there are sellers. London has advanced to £257. Nationals are enquired for at \$20.

MARINE INSURANCE.—North China after advancing to 15 1/2, at which a small sale is reported to have been booked, have receded to 14 1/2 with sellers. Unions, Cantons, China Traders and Yangtze have not been dealt in, and quotations are unchanged.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Small lots of Hongkong are in request at \$362 1/2. Chinese after sales at \$120 can be placed at \$121.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at \$30 and more shares are wanted. Indo-China has sellers at \$56, but at \$54 there are buyers. China and Manilla have sold at the reduced rate of \$72 and more shares are available. Douglases continue on offer at \$20. Small Transports are wanted locally at 70, the London quotation been 79/100.

REINSURANCE.—No business is reported in this section, and quotations are unchanged. China Sugars at \$124 and Luzons at \$22, both with sellers.

MIXING.—Bams are wanted at \$3. Charbonnages and Chinese Engineerings are unchanged and without local business.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong & Whampoa Docks have been the medium of a small business at \$53 and more shares can be placed. Kowloon Wharves are in request at \$53, but not so much as before. Apparently available at the rate, Shanghai and Canton Wharves have improved in the North to 7 1/4 with buyers. New Amoy Docks and Shanghai Docks are unchanged and without local business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold and can still be procured at \$99. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$33 1/2. West Point at the improved rate of \$40. Hongkong Hotels (old) have further improved and can now be placed at \$100. The new issue is still on offer at \$65. Humphry's Estates are wanted at \$64 after small sales at \$63, at which there are sellers. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at 100.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong is quieter with probable sellers at \$44. In the North Ewes are quoted at 18 1/2, Internationals at 18 1/2, Loon Kung Mow at 18 1/2, and Soy Chees at 18 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Boronics are wanted at \$9, China Providents at \$7, Cement at \$15, Ropes at \$16 1/2, 317, Union Water Boats at \$64, China Light and Powers at 95 cents, and Watson's at \$54. Langkats have improved in the North to 115 with buyers.

ROBBERS.—Chinese quotations received from London by wire to-day are as follows:—middle

Highlands and Lowlands	93/9
Leadburs	60/-
London Asiatics	116/6
London Ventures	5/3
United Serdange	110/6
Allagars	4/3
Bata Tigas	89/-
Sapongas	23/9
Langris	42/-
Eastern and International Trusts	106/12m.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

CANADA AND THE CORONATION.

London, December 16th.

Reuter telegrams from Ottawa that the Government has accepted the invitation to the Coronation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of the other Ministers are going, and also a contingent of seven hundred troops representing all arms.

CATASTROPHE TO A NAVAL TENDER.

London, December 16th.

At Harwich to-day the naval tender "Ellin," while conveying a hundred bluejackets, collided with a submarine. The "Ellin" sank in five minutes, five being drowned. The crew rescued a number of the bluejackets.

THE ENGLISH CLIMATE.

London, December 16th.

Three weeks' almost continuous rain has caused great floods in the Thames valley, West Sussex, and Somerset.

The Parades and sea walls at most of the Channel resorts have been wrecked by the most furious gale known for years.

GERMAN ARTISTOPHAT CHARGED WITH CHEATING AT CARDS.

London, December 16th.

A great sensation has been caused in Berlin by the arrest, in Vienna, of Count Giesbert Metrich, nephew of the Ambassador in London, at the instance of Lieutenant Backhaus, who accuses him of cardsharping in London, in conspiracy with international swindlers.

THE NEW YORK RAILWAY EXPLOSION.

London, December 20th.

The explosion at New York yesterday was due to the compressed gas for the illumination of the cars, not dynamite. The injured number 200. The report caused by the explosion was terrible. The whole district was shaken by pan. The damage amounts to 500,000 dollars.

AN INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

London, December 21st.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce that they have entered into an agreement with the Western Union Telegraph Company whereby the American Company guarantees 33 per cent. on the \$7,000,000 capital of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in perpetuity.

The agreement transfers to American hands the control of the sole remaining British Atlantic cables.

In view of the existing international agreement, the consent of Germany and France is required.

PARTY VIEWS ON THE ELECTION RESULT.

London, December 21st.

In a final review of the elections the Unionist papers maintain that the victory is too indicative and the majority too heterogeneous to enable any extreme course or

What is your Hobby?

You must have one; for a life without a hobby is like an egg without salt. Let us know what your interests are, and we will send you a list of the books you ought to have bearing on them. And you will be under no obligation to purchase.

Meanwhile, you will find much to interest you in our Catalogues, any of which we will send you gratis and post free on request. May we send you them?

- Annotated Catalogue of Newly published Books—a guide to current literature. (Appears every other month.)
- Annotated Catalogue of Second-hand and New Books at greatly reduced prices. (Appears every other month.)
- Classified Catalogue of over 5,000 Books, chosen as being the best in the English Language in their several subjects.
- Catalogue of English Standard Works and Editions.
- Catalogue of 10,000 Works in several Foreign Languages.
- Christmas Catalogue, Colonial and Foreign Edition.
- Catalogue of Books in Beautiful Bindings, suitable for presentation.
- Catalogue of the Best Books for Boys and Girls.
- List of Recent Popular Novels at greatly reduced prices. (Monthly.)
- List of Books on Canada.
- Catalogue of Stationery and Library Requisites.
- Catalogue of Globe-Wernicke Expanding Book-cases.

The Times Book Club

376-384, OXFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE LARGEST BOOKSHOP IN THE WORLD.

[104-7]

RID YOURSELF OF YOUR STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

If you feel "out of sorts," "fit for nothing," "played out"; if you can't eat, work, or sleep, take a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you will be delighted with the change. This standard remedy for all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver and bowels, has behind it the solid reputation of forty years' success. It will not fail you!

BY TAKING

THE STOMACH & LIVER TONIC

Mother Seigel's Syrup—the renowned herbal tonic made of roots, barks and leaves—exerts a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels. Thus it cures pains after eating, wind, furred tongue, headaches, biliousness, constipation, sleeplessness, and anemia. Better still, it makes food nourish you, clears your system of the poisonous products of undigested food, and gives you the vigour and tone of robust health. Try it! Take the Syrup daily, after meals.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
MADE OF ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

72-1

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children, and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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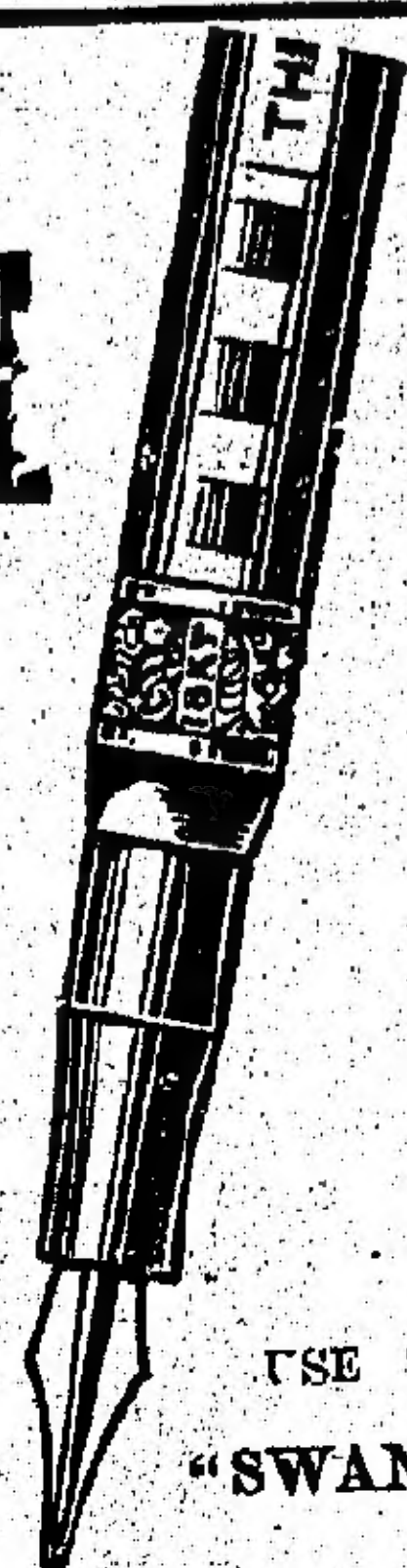
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"SWAN"

REVIEWS.

The Religions and Philosophies of the East. By J. M. KENNEDY. London: T. Warner Laurie.

Here, in concise form, we have an epitomized history of the inception and growth of the great religious systems that have influenced the world, morally, socially and politically. It might have been better, perhaps, had Mr. Kennedy been content to depend upon mere statement, basing his statements, as apparently he has done, upon the result of his researches amongst the best material. He has not done this; and perhaps it was difficult to refrain from showing bias when he conscientiously believes that certain misconceptions of religion or certain misapplications of particular faiths tend to degeneracy of individuals, and races and nations. It is quite obvious that he believes in aristocratic predominance. He does not hide his distrust of democracy and his dislike of modern socialism. He recognizes, as others have done, the disintegrating influence of Christianity upon social and political systems such as prevail in China, but we wish he could have taken a more detached and philosophical view, because then we believe he could have shown less immaturity and could have pressed his argument with closer cogency. There are at times a commonness of phrase not altogether in keeping with historical and philosophical analysis. Throughout the work he exhibits the influence of Eastern philosophy upon Schopenhauer and of Schopenhauer upon Nietzsche, of whom Mr. Kennedy is frankly a disciple. To indicate the trend of the author's studies, we quote the following passage from his consideration of Brahmanism:

"This great literary development was only possible, of course, when the intellectual power of the community was concentrated in the Brahmins, and to some extent also the warriors. The first two castes, even though weighed down under the load of a nihilistic religion, were able to display their creative faculty in spite of their pessimism, while the lower castes had no right to an opinion on any subject at all. The Brahmins recognised clearly enough that, no matter how the lower classes of a society were 'educated,' in what would correspond to a modern board school, they were unable, on account of their low descent (like our own lower classes), to enter into the lofty spirit of the nobler castes. To a modern philosophical enquirer, unbiassed by democratic heresies, this was a right and proper course to pursue; for there is no reason why the children of the working-classes (the modern serf caste) should be provided with free schools to acquire an exceedingly superficial knowledge of subjects that will never be of the slightest use to them in their journey through the world. The modern school of continental thought clearly recognises that the world has only one real 'use' for the serf caste, whether they are plainly called serfs or disguise themselves as 'noble sons of toil' or honest workmen, and that is that they shall be employed as the basis of servitude upon which a noble and aristocratic culture may be founded. The Brahmins saw this; so did the pre-Platonic philosophers; and so also did Aristotle. The final touch of modern anarchy is shown by the fact that in the 'civilised' countries of the West the dregs of society are permitted to rule the whole community; for the principle of government is one man one vote, and it follows that the uneducated riff-raff must inevitably outnumber the cultured few. Paragons are always found. Little wonder that the better-educated classes of Indians protest emphatically against the introduction of these revolutionary forms of government into their country, and that the Chinese and Japanese look with justifiable suspicion on all 'foreign devils.' There are several points in the above passage we would be prepared to controvert; however much we might sympathise with his main argument. We quote it merely to show his method. Brahmanism or Hinduism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism (with its sectarian offshoots), and Judaism are dealt with separately, but not chronologically, in a clear and simple manner which will be acceptable to those who wish to learn something of these religions without going too deeply into any of them. Few of us have attempted to master the ethical systems that take the place of religion in China. Mr. Kennedy devotes space to the teaching of Confucius, Lao-tze and Mencius, and has something to say of Japanese Buddhism and Shintism. In his references to Christianity—which might well have been longer—Mr. Kennedy writes too fully; nevertheless he evidently considers its ultimate effect to be effeminacy and degeneracy. He would utter a warning against the application of a system issuing from the East, and intended originally for a class existing under certain conditions, to Western countries under somewhat different conditions. This idea is not likely to be acceptable to Christians who have no knowledge of other religious systems and of the successive rise of each and of the early history of Christianity. But here again we must ask for a detached view of Mr. Kennedy's work. It is to be recommended as clear and understandable. Any defects we may have indicated may well be due to excessive compression to bring the work within reasonable limits. Besides imparting information, it makes the reader think, and that is an achievement of which to be proud in these days of mental slowness.

Industrial England in the Eighteenth Century. By H. T. WOOD. London: John Murray.

Sir Henry Trevelyan Wood, M.A., who is Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, in this small volume of about two hundred pages describes the industrial condition of England at the time of the foundation of the Society in 1754; a period just preceding the industrial revolution caused by the introduction of machinery, the improvement of

the steam engine and the application of science to arts and manufactures. The author acknowledges help from a number of competent authorities, and the little work can therefore be recommended as authoritative as well as extremely interesting.

Behind the Scenes in Peking. MARY HOOKER. London: John Murray.

This is another book of experience during the siege of the Legations by the Boxers. We have not discovered anything new in the book, but it gives the woman's point of view, and the incidents of the famous siege will ever have an interest for new readers. Mrs. Hooker is an American lady who was staying at the American Legation at the time of the siege. Her story has been compiled from "letters, owing to circumstances never sent," and from a diary written by her spasmodically during the siege. The book contains many reproductions from photographs. Ten years have now elapsed since that terrible experience, but the siege is one which will long live in history and the gallantry, the sufferings and privation of the men and women, besieged for two months before the combined forces of half a dozen nations were able to drive off the savage hordes by whom they were invested, go to make up one of the most thrilling stories in history, and as such it will be read by succeeding generations in all countries of the world. We do not recommend Mrs. Hooker's book as a history. The historical sense is entirely lacking in the narrative, but as a bright gossip account of such every-day incidents as would come under the ken of a woman in such circumstances, the book is readable and will doubtless claim attention, especially from the younger generation who have grown up since the events which it narrates occurred.

Queen of the Turf. By NAT GOULD. London: John Long, Ltd.

That realistic writer of turf stories, Nat Gould, has produced another work worthy of his facile pen. "Queen of the Turf" is a book abounding in those characters, straight and crooked, who are always to be found at the "sport of kings." Close and exciting finishes to world-famed races, the bearing of the lucky and unlucky plunger, and other moving incidents are the material from which this work is drawn, and which make it such interesting reading.

Children Come Home to Boast. By L. B. HILLMAN. London: John Long, Ltd.

The author of this work claims that the story is not a fictitious one. This is quite understandable, for like incidents are occasionally recorded in the columns of the daily Press. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and the subject matter of this book, with the skill of the author, has been woven into a remarkably interesting and strange story; a story which illustrates how the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children.

Their Heart's Desire. By Mrs. COLQUHOUN GRANT. London: John Long, Ltd.

An agreeable novel which is bound to appeal to readers who appreciate a well-told story. It is a tale of misplaced affections, martyred love and of the sorrows and passions which develop from the linking in the matrimonial bond of minds which do not think alike. In this instance, however, all comes right with the principle in the little drama, for the tyrant husband of the heroine is killed in a vendetta, and the lost husband of a scheming woman appears on the scene to thwart her schemes for leading the hero to the altar.

The Cross of Honour. By MARY OPENSHEAV. London: T. Werner Laurie.

The promise given by the early works of Miss Openshaw is certainly fulfilled in this novel. It is a well-told story, revolving round the great Napoleon, and illustrating afresh the extraordinary fascination wielded by the Little Corporal both over man and woman. Marie Walewska, the young wife of an aged Polish count, in an ecstasy of patriotic enthusiasm, determines to see Napoleon and appeal to him to save her distressed country. She does so, but afterwards she regrets her impulsive action, as Napoleon shows his attachment for her. She resists his advances and is meanwhile approached by aristocratic Poles who insist that it is her duty to sacrifice herself and her honour in order to please the Emperor and thereby help to save Poland. Her dilemma continues until she discovers that she is really in love with Napoleon the man and then she flies to him. Her cousin, who also loved her, on learning that she had so dishonoured herself, takes his life, thus ending a hopeless passion. The author's is certainly to be complimented on a most interesting historical novel.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have proved the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes: "I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists insufficiency of nerve force. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found nothing so suitable as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct." The certainty of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, it has unprecedented power, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine. I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and proved its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Laminitis | Backache |
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| Sleeplessness | Premature Decay | Faintness | Headache |
| | Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the Royal Family, H.M. the Emperor of Russia, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World. Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, &c. The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

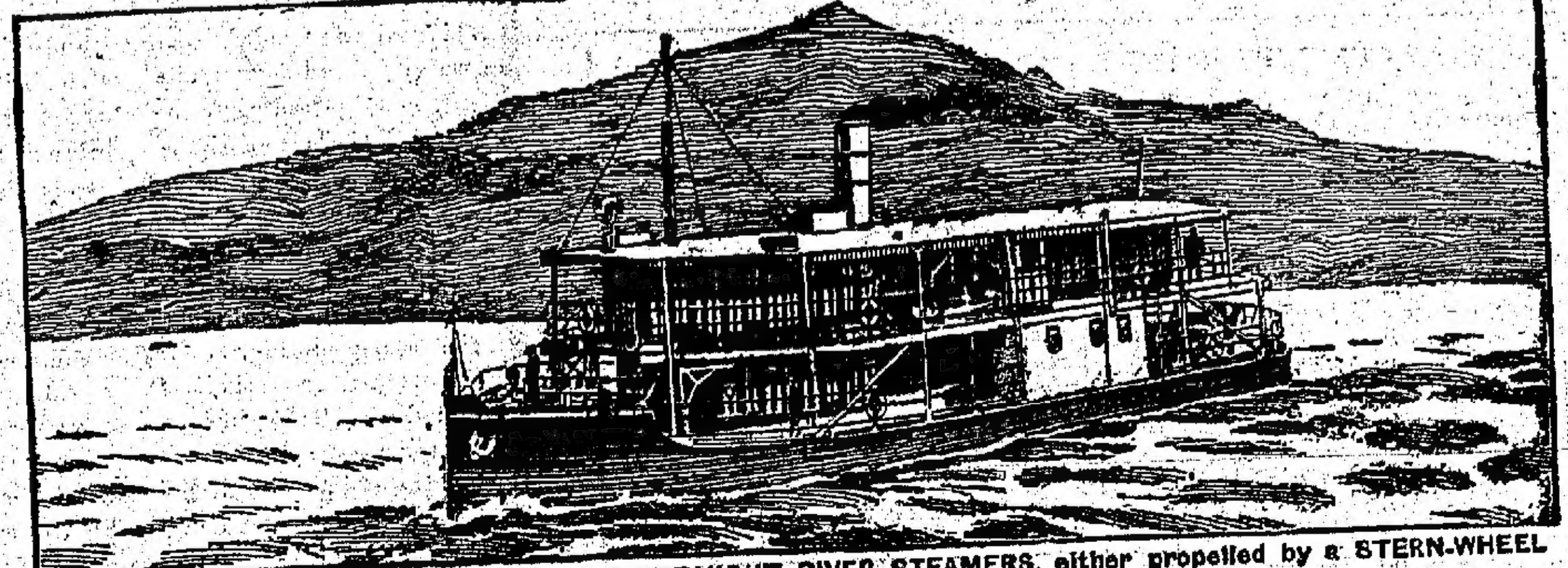
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89-2

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 7th	See Special
FOR CALM	Capt. H. Powell	Jan.	Advertisement.
ONDON and ANTWERP	SOMALI	3 P.M., 7th	Freight and
VIA SINGAPORE, PEN.	Capt. A. G. Cabitt, R.N.R.	Jan.	Passage.
ANG COLOMBO, PORT			
SAID and MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 10th	Freight and
	Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Jan.	Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NILE	About 11th	Freight and
VIA SINGAPORE, PEN.	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	Jan.	Passage.
ANG COLOMBO, and			
PORT AID			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	CANDIA	About 13th	Freight only.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. E. Hickey	Jan.	

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 7th January, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
ILOILO and CEBU	"SUNGKANG"	On 7th Jan., Noon.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"SHENKING"	On 7th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 7th Jan., Noon.
HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	On 10th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th Jan., Noon.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"KASHING"	On 10th Jan., 4 P.M.
ILOILO and CEBU	"KAIFONG"	On 10th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 12th Jan., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

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Hongkong, 7th January, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOI and FOOCHOW		
AND RETURN.		
Occurring 9 to 10 Days.		
STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 10th Jan., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.
"HAITANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 17th Jan., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.
(Occurring 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 8th Jan., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAI & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1911.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC

CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN	"NIPPON"	Beginning of February
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	Middle of February.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
TELEPHONE No. 171.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 7th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"KOWSANG"	Sunday, 8th Jan., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 10th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 10th Jan., Noon.
KOBE and MOJI	"YATSHING"	Wed. day, 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 14th Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMRANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

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GENERAL MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1911.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	Beginning of Jan.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"SIAM"	About middle of Jan.

For Further Particulars apply to—
MELCHERS & Co., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 5th November 1910.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.		
TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.		
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:		
OUTWARD.		
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:		
S.S. SEGOVIA	12th Jan.	
S.S. SAMBIA	28th Jan.	
S.S. SILESIA	10th Feb.	
S.S. PREUSSEN	27th Feb.	
S.S. RHEINFELS	12th March	
For Further Particulars, apply to— HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.		
Hongkong, 5th January, 1911.		

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR		
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).		
1911.		
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 tons gross	Sail Feb. 18th, at Noon.
S.S. BUZO MARU	10,500 "	April 19th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	June 17th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	11,200 "	Aug. 15th, at Noon.
S.S. BUZO MARU	10,500 "	Oct. 14th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 13th, at Noon.
For particulars apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building. Hongkong, 4th January, 1911.		

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.		
(Subject to Alteration).		
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		
Connecting at TACOMA with		
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND		
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.		
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.		

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"		TUESDAY, 10th Jan., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 25th Jan., at Noon

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI	"DALJIN MARU"	MONDAY, 9th Jan., at 8 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 18th Jan., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 19th Jan., at 8 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
HUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Toho & Cebu	On 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	E. Rice	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 18th Jan., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
HONGKONG, 30th December, 1910.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS and MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,
Depot: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons	TO SAIL
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	6,103	About 10th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"GOEBEN"		Wed'day, 11th Jan., at Noon
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE	"DERFFLINGER"	17,000	About 13th January.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. MEINERS		
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	6,100	Saturday, 28th Jan., at D'light
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	5,050	Middle of Jan.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1911.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

DISPLACEMENT.	ON MARCH 22ND.
"PRINZESS ALICE" - 20,300	
Capt. P. Grosch.	
"LUETZOW" - 17,300	ON APRIL 5TH.
Capt. B. WILHELM	
"KLEIST" - 17,000	ON APRIL 19TH.
Capt. O. PANNKE	

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	ATSUTA MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 18th Jan., at Daylight
	HITACHI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 1st Feb., at Daylight
	MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 15th Feb., at Daylight
	KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 28th Jan., from Kobe
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	TAMBA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 31st Jan., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 29th Feb., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 20th Jan., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KUMANO MARU	6,000	WED'DAY, 18th Jan., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	5,000	TUESDAY, 17th January
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO	KITANO MARU	9,000	THURSDAY, 19th Jan., at 11 A.M.
	CHYOLON MARU	6,000	THURSDAY, 19th January

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer:
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	1st Class S Y. 550.00
YO	7000	15th "	" " " 2nd Class S 350.00
HIRANO	9000	29th "	" " " 1st Class S 540.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	" " " old str. 1st Class S 500.00
KAMO	9000	25th "	" " " 2nd Class S 350.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " " 2nd Class S 330.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " " 2nd Class S 330.00
Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points:
INABA	7000	28th May	" " " 1st Class S 230
TAMBA	7000	25th April	" " " 2nd Class S 221
AWA	7000	23rd May	To London via New York: 1st Class S 290

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
14-40]

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF INDIA EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, 1910/11, AND FOR THE TURIN EXHIBITION OF 1911.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office
32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

